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earnestness. It is affirmed, then, that in so far as one lives in the unselfish love of others, in sacrifice for the sake of the higher prosperity of the world, in sacrifice if you will for the sake of true sacrifice, in contemplation, in the delights of thought for thought's sake, in a word, in the Ideal, that in so far as one thus lives, he lives not as an individual, but as a representative of the higher life. Such a higher life is beyond the pessimist's criticism. Such a life we would seek."

The interest of these passages, and to a large extent, doubtless, of the entire series of essays, turns upon the striking evidence they display of the essential unity and continuity of Royce's philosophical development; and I cannot quit the volume without calling special attention to the editor's introductory discussion, which handles this theme in a particularly satisfactory manner. Dr. Lowenberg studies not only these earlier papers, but also *The World and the Individual*, *The Problem of Christianity*, and *The Hope of the Great Community*; and he makes it quite evident, I think, that the recent chatter about "Royce's later philosophy," as if it represented an essential change of view, is entirely beside the point.

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THE GROUP MIND. By William McDougall. New York: Putnam's, 1920. Pp. 418.

This "sketch of the principles of collective psychology, with an application to the interpretation of national life and character," is the second volume of a trilogy contemplated by the author. The terminology of his "Social Psychology" is utilized in analyzing the psychology of the group. A third volume, which is to complete the series, will emphasize the effect produced by the social complex on the individual.

The present volume is divided into three parts. I. The General Principles of Collective Psychology contains some excellent chapters on crowd psychology. The secret of understanding McDougall's description is in recalling his analysis of the individual into a system of responses. It can then be seen that the set of responses in a crowd will effect an individuality, which is not, however, to be confused with the "collective representations" of Cornford or Lévy-Bruhl. Part II, The National Mind and Char-

acter, deals with the problem, What is a nation? The criterion is held by McDougall to be "mental organization" especially as conditioned by freedom of communications and as directed by leadership. Chapters on the Will of the Nation and Ideas in National Life bring out the integral part played by the emotions in group responses. In general one gains the impression that Parts I and II are not continuous, quite an important gap intervening between the so-called "highly organized group" and the "nation." This difficulty becomes accentuated in Part III, The Development of National Mind and Character. After several interesting chapters on the Race Making Period, the author immediately goes over into the modern period, taking the position that there has been little or no progress in "innate" moral or intellectual dispositions. Progress becomes thus a matter of social organization, intensified somewhat by the development of imaginative sympathy.

Certain parts of the book were obviously written under the stress of the war and contain matters which a greater span of time and the perspective of peace-values will condemn. Furthermore, the author has failed to utilize the rich mass of materials related to the subject of "personality of corporations," materials which would go far in bridging the gap between the more remote and the more recent periods of human development. As a result, The Group Mind does not grip the imagination as did the Social Psychology.

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SHORTER NOTICES.

PROBLEMS OF A NEW WORLD. By J. A. Hobson. London: G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1921. Pp. viii, 277. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Hobson's new book is filled to the brim with concentrated bitterness which makes his examination of the variegated pattern of disorder into which he sees the old system making both pungent and censorious. The whole world and the people in it, he feels, must have been different from what we all thought them to produce such a catastrophe as the war, and in this spirit he turns to examine this world before the war, and pour out the vials of wrath upon it. The bitter fruit of his experience has set his teeth on edge; he considers the civilian mind, and expresses in chapter headings war weariness and reaction. It is cleverly done, but hardly worth while doing. But the later portions of the book make amends. Summarising the results of the war on labour and the capitalist class, he foresees no danger of the red revolution which is often announced, but a ripening of a